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General Assembly
FORTY-SIXTH SESSION
Official Records

FOURTH COMMITTEE
13th meeting
held on
Friday, 25 October 1991
at 10 a.m.
New York

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 13th MEETING

Chairman: MR. FLEMMING (Saint Lucia)

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The meeting was called to order at 10.45 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 19: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (continued) (A/46/23 (Parts V and VI), A/46/201, 336, 344, 359, 409 and 589; A/AC.109/1056-1063, 1064 and Corr.1, 1065-1067, 1068 and Corr.1, 1069-1071, 1073, 1074 and Corr.1, 1075, 1077, 1078, 1079 and Corr.1, 1082; A/AC.109/L.1761; E/1991/116; S/21360 and S/22578; A/C.4/46/L.2 and L.3)

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AGENDA ITEM 101: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS (continued) (A/46/23 (Part IV) (chap. VI)) and A/46/229)

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1. The CHAIRMAN drew the attention of the members of the Committee to the draft resolution in document A/C.4/46/L.4 concerning offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

General debate (continued)

2. Mr. SUAZO (Honduras), speaking also on behalf of Chile, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, which were contributing to the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, said that the withdrawal of those countries from the list of sponsors of draft resolution A/C.4/46/L.2 in no way implied a weakening of their support for the settlement plan approved in Security Council resolution 690 (1991). Honduras and the countries on whose behalf he was speaking did not wish their sponsorship to be interpreted as being inconsistent with their participation in that Mission. They were convinced of the need to extend every possible support to the Secretary-General so that he could continue to carry out the tasks entrusted to him and successfully complete his work, and they called on the parties to the conflict to assist him in accomplishing those objectives. On behalf of Argentina, he wished to state that that country had intended to join the sponsors of the draft resolution but had decided to refrain from doing so for the reason already given.

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3. Mr. CASSANDRA (Sao Tome and Principe) said that through the sacrifices of their peoples and the efforts of the international community, his country and Saint Lucia, whose representative was the Chairman of the Fourth Committee at the current session, had not long before gained their independence. It was to be hoped that Western Sahara and East Timor, as well as other Territories and peoples still denied their sacred right to self-determination and national independence, would ultimately achieve their goal.

4. Concerning Western Sahara, the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 658 (1990), approving the Secretary-General's settlement proposals, and of resolution 690 (1991), together with observance of the cease-fire agreement and the partial deployment of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) gave reason for optimism.

5. Notwithstanding the positive accomplishments of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, it had to be recognized that some issues continued to warrant the attention of the international community. In that regard, one issue to be addressed was the situation in East Timor. The independence of a country could be impeded, delayed or postponed indefinitely, but a people could not be stopped from dreaming of freedom and exercising its right to control its own destiny. It was amazing that some members of the Fourth Committee still remained silent about the illegal occupation of East Timor by a Member State in breach of international standards of behaviour and in violation of the United Nations Charter. He hoped that since Member States had recently demonstrated their willingness to condemn any form of aggression, illegal occupation and violation of human rights, the same resolve would be shown in dealing with the problem of East Timor. His delegation believed that the people of that country must be given the opportunity to exercise their right to self-determination.

6. Mrs. TAHIR-KHELI (United States of America) commended the Chairman's efforts to pursue consultations. She was confident that those consultations would lead to concrete action that would significantly improve the quality of the Committee's work. However, it was alarming that a small minority of the members of the Committee had been preventing it from carrying out badly needed substantive reform. The initiative taken by the Chairman earlier in the session to formalize reform proposals made by the Committee's working group had unfortunately not succeeded. The Committee should heed the view of the majority of Governments which desired significant improvement in its work and which could not agree to its being hijacked by narrow political interests and outmoded thinking.

7. The Special Committee was reluctant to adapt to the new realities that had emerged both in the United Nations and in the international arena. The Fourth Committee, unlike many other United Nations bodies, had also failed so far to respond to changing international circumstances. It was necessary to re-establish the common ground that had been the basis for the acceptance of Chapter XI of the Charter, which proclaimed the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories were paramount.

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(Mrs. Tahir-Kheli, United States)

8. With regard to the draft resolution entitled "Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations", her country had always honoured, and would continue to honour, its obligations to provide such information. However, notwithstanding General Assembly resolution 45/16, her delegation maintained that it was within the authority of the administering Power, and not the General Assembly, to determine when reporting obligations ceased. It was the United States, and not the General Assembly, that in 1946 had determined that American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico and the Panama Canal Zone would be treated as Non-Self-Governing Territories for the purposes of Article 73 e of the Charter. In the absence of an internationally accepted definition of what constituted a full measure of self-government for the purposes of Article 73 e, that determination remained within the authority of the administering Power, which, in making its decision, would be guided by the list of factors contained in General Assembly resolution 742 (VIII). Her delegation would therefore abstain in the vote on the draft resolution.

9. Concerning the draft resolution submitted by the Special Committee under agenda item 101, many of its provisions were again completely unacceptable to her Government since, despite repeated efforts to excise offending and gratuitous language, the draft continued to include name-calling and dealt with issues that had no bearing on the Committee's work. Furthermore, the draft reflected an attempt to politicize the specialized agencies by prescribing specific courses of action. Her country did not support interference by the General Assembly in the activities of the specialized agencies and if the offending language remained, it would, as in the previous year, vote against the draft resolution.

10. Lastly, her delegation endorsed the draft resolution submitted by the Special Committee under agenda item 103 and, as a State directly involved in the proposed activities, would join the expected consensus on that draft resolution.

11. Mr. MAINO (Papua New Guinea) noted that since the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 1514 (XV) in December 1960, more than 80 colonies and dependent Territories had become self-governing or independent. In 1990, Namibia had been admitted to membership of the United Nations after gaining independence. Papua New Guinea was particularly pleased that two members of the South Pacific Forum - the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands - had been admitted to membership of the United Nations, because it had contributed to the process of self-determination and independence in those island States.

12. Notwithstanding the Organization's successes in the area of decolonization, it must be borne in mind that there were still 18 Non-Self-Governing Territories, most of which were small islands located in the Pacific and the Caribbean.

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(Mr. Maino, Papua New Guinea)

13. Since its inclusion in the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories in 1986, New Caledonia had received close scrutiny by the countries of the region. Although the measures taken by the French authorities under the 1988 Matignon Accords to achieve a peaceful evolution towards self-determination and independence were encouraging, statements by representatives of the Front de libération nationale kanake socialiste (FLNKS) and the Front uni de libération kanak (FULK) suggested that in a number of important areas, including the training of Kanaks, progress had been slow.

14. For conditions to be created to enable them freely to exercise their right to self-determination, the Kanaks must be convinced that their inherent and fundamental rights as an indigenous people would be upheld and protected under the form of government that they had been asked to choose in exercising their right to self-determination. In that context, his delegation welcomed the willingness of the French authorities to allow a South Pacific Forum ministerial visiting mission to New Caledonia later in the year, and it urged their cooperation in facilitating regular visits to New Caledonia by United Nations visiting missions.

15. Positive developments were also taking place in Western Sahara, as a result of the efforts of the United Nations and, in particular, the Secretary-General. That gave grounds for hope that the parties concerned would cooperate fully to ensure the successful implementation of the United Nations plan in that Territory.

16. It was to be hoped that similar initiatives would be pursued to allow the peoples of the remaining Non-Self-Governing and dependent Territories to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. The creation of optimum socio-economic and political conditions to facilitate the transition to self-determination and independence would, however, require special efforts on the part of the international community as a whole. In that regard, the cooperation of the administering Powers with the United Nations was not only essential, but constituted an obligation that derived from the Charter.

17. During the current decade, the United Nations had a special role to play in attaining the goal set by General Assembly resolution 43/47 to eradicate colonialism by the year 2000. It was therefore necessary to reaffirm the commitment to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, in particular the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples called for in resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant General Assembly resolutions.

18. During the current year, the Special Committee had conducted a reassessment and review of its working methods to make them respond more effectively to the specific needs and conditions of the remaining Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories. Following the review process, the Working

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(Mr. Maino, Papua New Guinea)

Group had drafted recommendations (A/AC.109/L.1756) which adequately reflected the views of all the parties involved in the consultations.

19. His delegation was particularly pleased at the adoption by the Special Committee of the draft omnibus resolution on ten Non-Self-Governing Territories and six draft resolutions on items allocated directly to the Special Committee. Despite divergent views and differences of opinion, all delegations contributing to the debate on those questions had borne in mind the paramount interests of the peoples of the Territories concerned. Papua New Guinea was convinced that despite the differences of opinion, delegations would be able to reach an understanding with regard to the resolution of those issues in the near future.

20. Mr. CABRAL (Guinea-Bissau) noted that decolonization was a major area of concern for the United Nations, one in which some of the most important achievements in recent times in international politics had been made.

21. It must, however, be borne in mind that a number of important questions concerning decolonization still remained on the agenda, awaiting a just and principled solution. One such question concerned the situation in East Timor. It was well known that the Territory of East Timor had been invaded by the armed forces of a foreign State and had then been illegally annexed, in violation of all the principles for which the United Nations stood. The Security Council, the General Assembly and the Special Committee had adopted a number of decisions on the right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence.

22. In one of its resolutions, the General Assembly had given the Secretary-General a mandate to explore all avenues with a view to finding a peaceful solution to the conflict. Unfortunately, after many years, a positive outcome was still not in sight.

23. His delegation believed that it was time for the United Nations to render justice to the people of East Timor by creating conditions that would allow them to exercise freely and without any restraints their right to self-determination and independence and by holding a referendum there. If, as Indonesia maintained, the people of East Timor wanted integration with Indonesia, there was no reason to fear such a referendum, which was the sole legitimate means of ascertaining the sovereign will of the people of East Timor. Anything short of that was pointless. It was to be hoped that all States Members of the United Nations would do their duty and uphold the principles and norms of the Organization which played a leading role in the decolonization process, by supporting a genuine, legitimate and principled solution to the problem of East Timor.

24. Mr. LUNGU (Zambia) said that the attainment of independence by Namibia in 1990 had brought positive changes to the decolonization map. During 1991, that map had again been altered. Since the founding of the United Nations in 1945, its membership had more than tripled, an achievement for which the

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(Mr. Lungu, Zambia)

Organization deserved credit. While it praised the United Nations for its achievements, however, his delegation called upon the international community not to relax its attention to those regions of the world where people continued to be deprived of their human rights, in particular their right to self-determination.

25. The issue of apartheid in South Africa had been on the agenda of the United Nations for decades. Throughout that time, the black people of South Africa had, with the support of the international community, waged a relentless struggle against the humiliating and cruel system of apartheid. Owing to those concerted efforts, certain changes had begun to take place in that country. Zambia welcomed and supported those developments. Nevertheless, in spite of them, his delegation believed that the cardinal issue had still not been addressed. The black population in South Africa still did not have the right to vote. The apartheid system had not, therefore, been dismantled because of those developments. His delegation did not share the view that, with the independence of Namibia, consideration of the question of apartheid by the Committee had become irrelevant.

26. Zambia appealed to those who had assisted in the vigorous campaign against apartheid in the past to continue to do so until the black people in South Africa were able to enjoy their long-lost freedom. It was his delegation's firm belief that the question of apartheid should continue to be on the agenda of the Special Committee on decolonization until profound and irreversible changes had taken place in South Africa as stipulated in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Disruptive Consequences in Southern Africa.

27. His delegation commended the Organization's efforts to resolve the conflict in Western Sahara. He supported the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in their endeavour to implement the provisions of the United Nations plan. Zambia also appealed to the parties involved to cooperate in order to promote a smooth process of change.

28. He reiterated his delegation's view that the size of the populations of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and their economic dependency should not in any way be used as a pretext for denying them their inalienable rights to self-determination and independence.

29. While his delegation conceded that not all the activities of foreign economic interests were inimical to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, there was reason to believe that some of those interests were not entirely without blame. With that in mind, he appealed to the United Nations, non-governmental organizations and the international community as a whole to monitor strictly the activities of such interests to prevent the indiscriminate exploitation of the natural resources of those Territories.

30. Lastly, the efforts of the Special Committee on decolonization would be in vain without the cooperation of the administering Powers. It was his

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(Mr. Lungu, Zambia)

delegation's view that those Powers should implement in the Territories under their administration policies to promote a spirit of independence and that even after independence such policies should continue.

31. Mr. MONGBE (Benin) said the current session of the General Assembly was taking place at the beginning of an important period in world history. He was referring to the elimination of blocs and the birth of truly democratic societies. That had raised many hopes on the part of all the peoples of the world, regardless of whether they lived in conditions of freedom or oppression. At the current time, when peoples were entering a new era, it was unacceptable that, on the threshold of the year 2000, some peoples were still subject to exploitation in its various manifestations.

32. Benin appreciated the Organization's untiring efforts which had enabled Namibia in 1990 and the Marshall Islands and Micronesia in 1991 to take their legitimate place in the international community.

33. Referring to the question of South Africa, he pointed out that the adoption by consensus of General Assembly resolution 45/176 A, entitled "International efforts to eradicate apartheid", reaffirmed the determination of the United Nations to put an end to the policy of apartheid, which represented a cancerous growth on the body of the African continent. In spite of the momentous events in that part of the continent, there was still much to be done in order to enable the people of South Africa to exercise their inalienable right to determine their own fate and to ensure that the atmosphere of fear and violence prevailing there became a thing of the past forever. Benin called upon the opposition forces in South Africa to unite in order to hasten that process, the successful completion of which would enable South Africa to make its contribution to the cause of peace and the progress of mankind.

34. Turning to the question of New Caledonia, he said that his country placed great hope in the implementation of the Matignon Accords, signed on 26 June 1988, and the Oudinot Street accords signed on 20 August 1988. He expressed satisfaction with the measures taken by the French authorities to reduce inequality and underscored the advisability of holding periodic meetings between the parties concerned and the French Government.

35. Benin had always supported the efforts of the Organization of African Unity, the non-aligned movement and the United Nations to solve the problem of Western Sahara. Precisely for that reason, his country had agreed to take part in the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara established under Security Council resolution 690 (1991). That reflected the unswerving determination of Benin to promote the search for a peaceful and definitive solution to the problem of Western Sahara.

36. Loyal in its fraternal relations with all the States of the Maghreb and seeking to help solve the problem of Western Sahara, Benin, as in previous

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(Mr. Mongbe, Benin)

years, had become a sponsor of draft resolution A/C.4/46/L.2. Nevertheless, in order to avoid any misinterpretation of that step in connection with its participation in the Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, his Government had decided to withdraw its name from the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

37. Mr. RURACENYEKA (Burundi) said that the world was at a unique and decisive historic stage where it was necessary to join all efforts in order to raise international relations to a new level. The impressive progress made in technological, political-strategic and economic fields, and the changes that had taken place had strengthened the solidarity of States and people in all areas of life. Cooperation had assumed new forms and had spread to new areas of international relations. Today the world had become one, as a result of which only a global approach to solving the major problems of the contemporary political situation was possible. Wherever war broke out - in the Middle East or in the South Pacific - the entire planet would be immediately threatened.

38. Thus, a new era had begun, which was characterized by far-reaching and radical changes that had raised hope for the formulation of a new concept of international law based on respect for human rights and the sovereign equality of States. Those changes demonstrated the successful beginning of the Decade to Eliminate Colonialism.

39. Burundi had followed with great interest the developments in South Africa and the Non-Self-Governing Territories and called upon the population of South Africa to demonstrate unity, restraint and courage, which would guarantee success in their struggle.

40. With regard to the question of Western Sahara, he said that the just approach to holding the referendum for self-determination in the interests of the people of that Territory, the need for which had been recognized by the two parties, demonstrated the firm basis of Security Council resolution 690 (1991) and confirmed the effectiveness of the good offices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

41. The people in the colonial or Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean needed the understanding and support of the entire international community so that they could achieve dignity, freedom and security. Precisely for that reason, Burundi supported the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and felt that the question under consideration should be kept on the agenda.

42. Today, when prospects for international peace were beginning to come into view, Burundi reaffirmed its unswerving support for the sacred principles laid down in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and also the efforts made to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa.

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43. Ms. RIBADENEIRA (Ecuador) said that the decolonization process was now in its concluding stage. Throughout the past three decades the United Nations had played a decisive role in the study and analysis of the situations in the Territories under colonial rule with a view to providing their peoples with an opportunity freely and independently to decide their own future.

44. Her country fully endorsed the view that the Committee's working methods should be reviewed in order to bring them into line with the new realities of the altered world situation. In that connection it commended the efforts of the working group set up for that purpose. The document submitted was aimed at rationalization of the Committee's procedures and enhancement of the effectiveness of its work and would certainly serve as a solid basis for future treatment of the topic.

45. The problem of Western Sahara was close to a successful solution. A number of very positive advances provided grounds for optimism - the adoption by the parties concerned of the peace-settlement plan proposed by the Secretary-General and approved by the Security Council, the cease-fire and the establishment and deployment of MINURSO. Her country had followed developments with particular interest and had consistently supported the right of the people of Western Sahara independently to determine their future by means of a referendum.

46. The existing practice of sending United Nations visiting missions to former Non-Self-Governing Territories ought to be continued. It appeared to be the most effective means of obtaining first-hand information and establishing direct contacts with the peoples of the Territories.

47. With regard to the question of the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Non-Self-Governing Territories, foreign capital investments, as had been repeatedly emphasized, were necessary for the progress and development of the Territories since they could create the necessary conditions for the elimination of economic dependence on the administering Powers and thus facilitate the attainment of independence. However, such activities might and in fact did cause harm when there was unlimited exploitation of the natural resources of the Territories and especially when the resulting profits were not used for the benefit of their peoples.

48. The international community would remain responsible for the so-called small Territories after their accession to independence. Constant attention must be given to their security, for as small States they were subject to external threats and interference in their internal affairs.

49. In the Latin American region the problem of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands had still not been solved. Her delegation was following with close attention the course of the negotiations between Argentina and the United Kingdom and expressed the hope that a just and lasting solution of the issue would be found in the near future.

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50. Mr. AL-ALFI (Yemen) said that his delegation noted with satisfaction the increasing number of countries and peoples exercising their right to self-determination and political independence since the adoption of the historic General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). It hoped that the peoples of the remaining dependent or Non-Self-Governing Territories would also come to exercise those same rights.

51. Under agenda item 19 his country attached special importance to the question of Western Sahara and the right of the people of that Territory to self-determination in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. It expressed the hope that the parties concerned would together achieve the desired result, thereby enabling the people of Western Sahara to realize their aspirations.

52. His delegation wished once again to stress the importance of cooperation among all the parties concerned in the implementation of the Secretary-General's plan for the holding of a referendum in Western Sahara. In that connection it reaffirmed its support for the efforts of the Secretary-General to implement the resolutions of the Security Council and wished to pay a tribute to the efforts of the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity. It called upon Morocco and the Frente POLISARIO to cooperate fully in the implementation of the Secretary-General's plan and to endeavour to remove any obstacles or disagreements which might arise during that process.

53. His delegation expressed the hope that any decision taken by the Committee at the present session would give a new impetus to the efforts to settle the question of Western Sahara. Such a decision should be adopted by consensus, for it would be an important element in concluding the process of establishing peace with a view to an early settlement of the question of Western Sahara.

54. Miss OBAFEMI (Nigeria) said that her country had constantly advocated the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and was convinced that the United Nations played a useful role in that process. The successful participation of the Organization in the settlement of many disputes was well known, and in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity it was also succeeding in solving the problem of Western Sahara.

55. Nigeria advocated the right of peoples to self-determination and was supporting the exercise of that right by the people of Western Sahara. It was convinced that any measures taken must be aimed at the success of the referendum in Western Sahara and therefore wished to withdraw from sponsorship of draft resolution A/C.4/46/L.2 on the question of Western Sahara. However, it would continue to take an active part in any activity of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in Western Sahara.

56. The CHAIRMAN informed the Committee that a delegation wished to speak in exercise of the right of reply and drew attention to the rules of procedure governing such statements.

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57. Mr. DENU (Ghana), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that the representative of the United States had stated that a tiny minority of the members of the Committee were preventing it from carrying out a badly needed substantive reform. That statement was quite inappropriate and amounted to a flagrant distortion of the facts. His delegation regretted that the representative of the United States had not only misinformed the Committee, but had also stated that some delegations were pursuing narrow political interests and outmoded thinking. His delegation wondered whether the United States itself was not trying to ensure that the Committee was hijacked by narrow political interests and outmoded thinking.

58. His delegation had clearly stated its position on name-calling in resolutions and it still maintained that position. It was to be hoped that those delegations which were against name-calling in resolutions would observe that same principle in debates in other United Nations forums. His delegation was waiting eagerly to see how those delegations reacted to the draft resolution now before the General Assembly which named an individual country.

The meeting rose at 12.05 p.m.

UNITED NATIONS

General Assembly
FORTY-SIXTH SESSION
Official Records

FOURTH COMMITTEE
14th meeting
held on
Tuesday, 29 October 1991
at 3 p.m.
New York

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 14th MEETING

Chairman:

Mr. FLEMING

(Saint Lucia)

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The meeting was called to order at 3.45 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 19: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (A/46/23, chaps. V, VIII, IX; A/C.4/46/L.2/Rev.1 and L.3)

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AGENDA ITEM 12: REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (A/46/3)

AGENDA ITEM 103: OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES FOR INHABITANTS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES (A/C.4/46/L.4)

1. Mr. ADOUKI (Congo) noted that support for certain resolutions was starting to dwindle, giving the impression that the United Nations was losing interest in the fate of Non-Self-Governing Territories, which was certainly not true. Recalling that, as Chairman of the Fourth Committee during the forty-fifth session, he had held unofficial consultations on ways of improving the Committee's working methods (A/46/555), he emphasized that draft resolutions must be worded in such a way as to win wide support and to rise above arguments which were becoming increasingly futile - particularly since differences were not always insurmountable. In fact, the difficulties which remained to be ironed out concerned three matters: items considered to have nothing to do with the Committee's agenda, the practice of mentioning certain States by name, the wording of resolutions. It was necessary to submit compromise texts on points of disagreement, leaving aside old stereotypes and henceforth adopting a more consensual outlook. His delegation was prepared to cooperate in such an effort; that should not be taken to mean that it was abandoning its traditional position on matters of decolonization, but rather that it was anxious to rally the greatest possible number of delegations to the cause of the last remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories.

2. The CHAIRMAN stated that the Committee had concluded the general debate. He invited the Committee to take action on the draft resolutions and decisions listed in document A/C.4/46/L.5.

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Adoption of draft resolutions and decisions

Draft resolution on information relating to Non-Self-Governing Territories
(A/46/23, chap. VII, para. 9)

3. At the request of the representative of the United Kingdom, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

4. The draft resolution was adopted by 140 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

5. Mr. EVANS (United Kingdom), speaking in explanation of vote, said that his delegation had abstained, as it had in previous years, because it believed that, contrary to what was stated in paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, it was not for the General Assembly to decide at what point a Non-Self-Governing Territory was capable of administering itself entirely independently. Such a decision should be taken by the Government of the Territory concerned and the

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(Mr. Evans, United Kingdom)

administering Power. The United Kingdom would continue to respect its obligations regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories pursuant to Article 73 of the Charter.

6. Mr. BARONCELLI (Italy) said that he had wanted to vote for the draft resolution, but his machine had not been working at the time of the vote.

Draft resolutions and recommendations relating to the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Territories under colonial domination (A/46/23, chap. IV, para. 12), military activities by the colonial Powers (A/46/23, chap. V, para. 11) and implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence by the specialized agencies and institutions associated with the United Nations (A/46/23, chap. VI, para. 18)

7. Mr. GOSHU (Ethiopia), speaking as Chairman of the Group of African States, requested that action on the draft resolutions and decisions should be postponed.

8. The CHAIRMAN consequently suggested that the Committee should set 1 November at 6 p.m. as the deadline for the submission of draft proposals on items 99, 100 and 101.

Draft resolution relating to offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/C.4/46/L.4)

9. The CHAIRMAN declared that Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Jamaica, Singapore, the Solomon Islands and the United States had joined the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

10. The draft resolution was adopted.

11. The CHAIRMAN noted that the draft resolution had been unanimously adopted.

12. The CHAIRMAN invited the Secretary of the Committee to speak on the financial implications of the texts proposed under agenda item 19.

13. Mr. DE SOUZA (Secretary of the Committee) said that the recommendations of the Special Committee on Decolonization concerning the Territories referred to in agenda item 19 (A/46/23, chap. VIII, para. 29, A/46/23, chap. IX, paras. 23 and 24, A/C.4/46/L.3) would not require any changes in the programmes or any additional expenditure, since sufficient appropriations had been allocated in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

Draft consensus on the question of Gibraltar (A/C.4/46/L.3)

14. The draft consensus was adopted without a vote.

Draft resolution on the question of New Caledonia (A/46/23, chap. VIII, para. 29)

15. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

Draft resolution I on the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands (A/46/23, chap. IX, para. 23)

16. The CHAIRMAN suggested that, since consultations were still in progress, the Committee should postpone taking action on the draft resolution until the following meeting.

17. It was so decided.

Draft resolution II on the question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (A/46/23, chap. IX, para. 23)

18. The CHAIRMAN suggested, on the basis of the consultations held with the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee of 24 and a number of delegations, that the Committee should not at that stage take any action on the draft resolution.

19. It was so decided.

Draft decision I on the question of Pitcairn (A/46/23, chap. IX, para. 24)

20. Draft decision I was adopted.

Draft decision II on the question of Saint Helena (A/46/23, chap. IX, para. 24)

21. At the request of the United Kingdom, a recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands,

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Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

22. The draft decision was adopted by 101 votes to 2, with 32 abstentions.

23. Mr. AL-GHAMDI (Saudi Arabia), having been unable to take part in the vote on the draft decision requested that his delegation should be considered as having voted in favour of it.

24. Mr. EVANS (United Kingdom), speaking in explanation of vote, said that his delegation considered the draft decision to be unacceptable and had therefore voted against it. The text referred to military facilities in the Territory, and therefore on Ascension Island, even though the latter was not mentioned by name. Ascension Island was linked to Saint Helena for purely administrative reasons and was not on the Committee's agenda. Furthermore, it was absurd to imagine that the limited military facilities in question could constitute a threat to anyone or that the United Kingdom might involve the Territory "in offensive acts or interference against neighbouring States"! The United Kingdom's policy on Non-Self-Governing Territories was totally in accordance with the principles of the Charter.

The meeting was suspended at 4.20 p.m. and resumed at 5.45 p.m.

Draft resolution on the question of Western Sahara (A/C.4/46/L.2/Rev.1)

25. Mrs. ASHIPALA (Namibia), introducing draft resolution A/C.4/46/L.2/Rev.1, drew attention to the following amendments: paragraph 2 had been deleted and the three following paragraphs renumbered accordingly; in paragraph 4, the words "continue to" should be inserted before "cooperate fully"; after paragraph 4, a new paragraph should be inserted which would read as follows: "Pays tribute to the Secretary-General for his action with a view to settling the question of Western Sahara by the implementation of his peace plan"; in paragraph 7, the words "as a matter of priority" should be replaced by "bearing in mind the ongoing referendum process"; paragraph 8 should read as follows: "Invites the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session".

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(Mrs. Ashipala, Namibia)

26. The authors of the text welcomed the progress towards a peaceful settlement of the question of Western Sahara. Most of them had been involved in instigating the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General and the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity for which they reaffirmed their support, as well as in sponsoring resolution 45/21, which had been adopted by consensus by the Fourth Committee and the General Assembly. The question of Western Sahara came under the Charter of the United Nations and resolution 1514 (XV). The authors of the draft resolution had sought to highlight recent developments in the situation, solely with a view to supporting the process of peaceful settlement under way in Western Sahara and to reaffirm the support of the international community for the decisions of the Security Council. However, they in no way wished to prejudice the outcome of the referendum.

27. The CHAIRMAN announced that Barbados, Dominica, Haiti, Mauritius, the Solomon Islands and Sierra Leone had joined the sponsors of the draft resolution and that Botswana, Mali and Nicaragua were no longer sponsoring it. With regard to the report requested in paragraph 8 of the draft resolution, provision had been made in the programme budget for 1992-1993 (Section 6, Subparagraph 2, Trusteeship and decolonization, international cooperation and services in support of policy-making organs) and that consequently adoption of the draft resolution would not entail any additional expenditure or programme modifications.

28. Draft resolution A/C.4/46/L.2/Rev.1, as orally amended, was adopted without a vote.

The meeting rose at 6.15 p.m.

UNITED NATIONS

General Assembly
FORTY-SIXTH SESSION
Official Records

FOURTH COMMITTEE
15th meeting
held on
Wednesday, 6 November 1991
at 3 p.m.
New York

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 15th MEETING

Chairman:

Mr. FLEMMING

(Saint Lucia)

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A/C.4/46/SR.15
13 November 1991

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The meeting was called to order at 3.45 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 19: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (Territories not covered under other agenda items) (continued) (A/46/23 (Part VI), chap. X, para. 23)

Draft resolution I

1. Ms. TAHIR-KHELI (United States of America) said that her delegation appreciated the efforts the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples had made to draft a single, consolidated resolution on the various small Territories, an improvement over the corresponding individual resolutions of the past.
2. Her Government had reviewed the omnibus resolution very carefully and had no objection to most of it, including the introductory section and the section on American Samoa. It continued, however, to have serious reservations concerning the sections on Guam and the United States Virgin Islands. Since consensus on such a resolution was important, she requested formally that the Chairman should conduct additional consultations with a view to finding a compromise solution.
3. Mr. VYAS (India) said that the Special Committee on decolonization had put a great deal of effort into drafting the resolution before the Committee, which, apart from focusing on specific aspects of the 10 small Territories, also contained in its introductory part certain basic principles of decolonization as they applied to those Territories. Those principles and positions were important in themselves and it was equally important that they should have the backing of all members of the Committee. In view of the reservations just expressed, the Chairman should undertake consultations to preserve the consensus, in which India would cooperate.
4. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Committee should authorize him to hold the necessary consultations on draft resolution I and report thereon at its subsequent meeting.
5. Mr. van LIEROP (Vanuatu) said that he supported that suggestion.
6. It was so decided.

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AGENDA ITEM 100: ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA (continued) (A/46/23 (Part III), chap. IV, para. 12)

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AGENDA ITEM 101: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS (continued) (A/46/23 (Part IV), chap. VI, para. 18)

Draft decision and draft resolutions

7. The CHAIRMAN said that intensive consultations were still in progress by all the regional groups, in particular the Group of African States, on the remaining draft proposals to be adopted under agenda items 100, 19 and 101.

8. Mr. ADOUKI (Congo), speaking on behalf of his own delegation, said that a series of initiatives by the Congo since the previous session, during which he had been Chairman of the Fourth Committee, had made his delegation's position well known. Those initiatives and the results of informal consultations in the Committee were reflected in document A/46/555.

9. His delegation had explored all possible ways of breaking the impasse in the Committee on the draft resolutions under consideration and had concluded that the Abuja Declaration on South Africa adopted by the twenty-seventh Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Harare Communiqué adopted at the Conference of Heads of Government of Commonwealth Countries could serve as the basis for draft texts that would receive the greatest possible number of votes.

10. Therefore, in the same spirit as currently prevailed on the international scene, his delegation wished to propose the following amendments.

11. In the draft resolution on activities of foreign economic and other interests (A/46/23 (Part III), chap. IV, para. 12), the eighth preambular paragraph should be replaced by the following text:

"Gravely concerned that certain countries, transnational corporations and international financial institutions have continued their economic relations with South Africa,".

The ninth preambular paragraph should be replaced by the following text:

/...

(Mr. Adouki, Congo)

"Recognizing the crucial and decisive role the imposition of international sanctions has played in applying the necessary pressure on the South African regime to undertake significant measures towards the eradication of apartheid,".

Paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 should be replaced by paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 45/176 A, and subsequent paragraphs renumbered accordingly. Existing paragraph 16 should be replaced by the following text:

"Appeals to mass media, trade unions and non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, to continue their efforts to mobilize international public opinion against the relaxation of existing measures against the regime, in order to accelerate the process of institutional change;".

12. In the draft decision on military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (document A/46/23 (Part III), chap. V, para. 11), paragraph 5 should be replaced by the following text:

"The General Assembly welcomes the important changes taking place in South Africa aimed at facilitating the commencement of substantive constitutional negotiations. The Assembly notes that, these developments notwithstanding, the fundamental basis of apartheid, including the undemocratic constitution, is yet to be addressed;".

Paragraph 6 should be replaced by the following text:

"The General Assembly notes with grave concern revelations of covert funding and collusion by the South African regime with certain political organizations and reports of the involvement of its security forces in perpetrating acts of violence;".

Paragraph 7 should be replaced by the following text:

"The General Assembly deplores the continued military, nuclear and intelligence operations between South Africa and certain countries, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolutions 418 (1977) and 558 (1984) and urges the strict enforcement by Member States until a new post-apartheid South African Government is firmly established with full democratic control and accountability;".

Paragraph 8 should be replaced by the following text:

(Mr. Adouki, Congo)

"The General Assembly urges the Security Council to remain vigilant in the monitoring and the reporting of violations of the arms embargo imposed by its resolutions 418 (1977) and 558 (1984) and to provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;"

The following new paragraph 9 should be inserted after paragraph 8, and subsequent paragraphs renumbered accordingly:

"9. The General Assembly is particularly mindful in that regard of the Abuja Declaration on South Africa adopted on 5 June 1991 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, at its twenty-seventh session, the report of the Tenth Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, adopted at Accra on 7 September 1991, and the Harare Communiqué of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting of 21 October 1991."

13. In the draft resolution on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/46/23 (Part IV), chap. VI, para. 18), the fifteenth preambular paragraph should be replaced by the following text:

"Noting with serious concern the continuing efforts of the acts of aggression and destabilization that have been committed by South Africa against neighbouring independent African States,"

The following text should be inserted as a new sixteenth preambular paragraph:

"Noting with appreciation that assistance has continued to be extended to refugees from southern Africa through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,"

The current eighteenth (new nineteenth) preambular paragraph should be replaced by the following text:

"Gravely concerned that while the international community has generally adhered to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, some Member States have continued relations with South Africa in the political, diplomatic, economic, nuclear, military and other fields,"

Operative paragraph 19 should be replaced by the following text:

"Urges all States, especially those that continue to have economic, financial, military and nuclear links to South Africa, to adhere fully to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa and to honour their obligations under Security Council resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977;"

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14. Mr. SHAHEED (Syrian Arab Republic) said that he had refrained from raising a point of order during the statement of the representative of the Congo, but that he wished clarification from the Chairman. It had been decided that the previous Friday evening was to have been the deadline for the submission of any amendments to the draft resolutions under consideration and, in his recollection, there had never been any agreement to extend that deadline, which should thus have been respected.

15. Although all representatives obviously had the right to make whatever submissions they wished, the representative of the Congo had taken 25 minutes to read out oral amendments - which, it should be noted, he was submitting on behalf only of his own delegation and not of the African Group. They should have been submitted in writing so that the other delegations could have followed the texts properly and have had the opportunity to obtain instructions from their Governments. It was not fair to delegations and not in the interest of the Committee to conduct its business in such a manner.

16. The CHAIRMAN explained that the deadline had not been a deadline agreed to by the Committee, but only a suggestion and an appeal by the Chairman.

17. The African Group was, indeed, still consulting on the draft resolutions, and even if the amendments just orally proposed had not been submitted, he would now have asked the Committee to give the African Group more time.

18. He agreed with the representative of Syria that any delegation had the right to submit amendments, and in the interest of fairness he must give the members of the Committee time to consider the draft amendments proposed by the Congo. If the representative of Syria was insisting that the Committee should not consider those amendments and that it should proceed to take action on the remaining draft resolutions during the current week, he would have to make a formal motion to that effect.

19. Mr. SHAHEED (Syrian Arab Republic) observed, as Rapporteur of the Special Committee, that he could recall no previous instance in which resolutions agreed upon by an overwhelming majority of members of the Special Committee had been subsequently amended or criticized in the Fourth Committee by a member of the Special Committee. The procedure followed by the delegation of the Congo was incorrect since it was without precedent. The proposed amendments would have been gladly received if they had been submitted by the African Group or its current Chairman. Syria found it unacceptable that such a situation should be created, particularly by a member of the Special Committee.

20. Mr. ADOUKI (Congo) said that he understood Syria's concerns. However, he pointed out that the Fourth Committee had at the forty-fifth session held a series of informal meetings on issues relating to the Committee's work, the conclusions of which had been officially reported in document A/46/555. The document had been well received in the plenary Assembly, and had the support of the majority of members of the Committee. Given that endorsement, his

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(Mr. Adouki, Congo)

delegation had no reason to believe that draft amendments drawn from the conclusions in that document would not attract equal support.

21. He apologized for presenting the amendments orally. His intention was not to create controversy, but rather to try to break the impasse in the Committee on the draft resolutions under consideration. Both the Special Committee, of which the Congo was a member, and the Fourth Committee must keep step with changing times, and the wording and content of draft resolutions must reflect the world situation as it was.

22. He did not expect unanimous support for the proposed amendments, but was simply trying to open a door.

23. Mr. SHAHEED (Syrian Arab Republic) said that, as Rapporteur of the Special Committee, it was his duty to defend its decisions. The Special Committee had tirelessly discussed the draft resolutions in question for an entire month and the vast majority of its members had finally agreed upon them, despite the fact that the Secretary of the Special Committee had not assisted it in the final stage of its work because he had had to go on leave. He proposed that the Chairman should call a meeting of the Special Committee to discuss the very serious precedent created by the Congo's initiative and take a united position on the proposed amendments.

24. The CHAIRMAN agreed with the representative of Syria that a situation in which draft resolutions submitted by the Special Committee presented no problems for any delegation would be preferable, but that was not currently the case. It was true that there was no precedent for such an extensive reopening of discussions on the draft resolutions adopted by the Special Committee. However, the Fourth Committee was the master of the Special Committee, not vice versa, and it was competent to review any work done by the Special Committee. Indeed, even the resolutions of the Fourth Committee itself could in principle be amended by the plenary Assembly. The delegation of the Congo could therefore not be ruled out of order for proposing its amendments.

25. He also agreed that time was needed to consider and to consult with capitals on the extensive changes proposed by the Congo, which would be issued in writing the following morning. He had permitted an initial oral presentation in order to generate interest. The African Group would also undoubtedly be continuing its own discussions and taking the traditional lead in the consultations on the draft resolutions in question. The Special Committee should also meet if it wished; as it could not do so during the General Assembly session without the approval of the Committee on Conferences, he would leave it to the representative of Syria to arrange an informal meeting. He himself would engage in consultations, and would be available at all times. He therefore called on all delegations to consult with a view to submitting final proposals to the Fourth Committee at a meeting the following week. In response to a query by Brazil, he said that the Committee would at

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(The Chairman)

that meeting vote first on the amendments proposed by the Congo and then on the draft resolutions contained in document A/46/23. Even at the time of the vote, however, any delegation had, of course, the right to propose amendments.

26. Mr. MONGELLA (United Republic of Tanzania) said he agreed with the representative of Syria that the Special Committee should meet, and asked whether the Congo's amendments were open to modification.

27. The CHAIRMAN said that he hoped he could speak for the representative of the Congo and say that his amendments were not carved in stone.

28. Mr. YOSSIFOV (Bulgaria) said that Bulgaria would uphold the right of any delegation to introduce amendments or proposals in the Committee. Rule 78 of the rules of procedure did not, moreover, exclude the introduction of oral amendments.

29. As a member of the Special Committee, Bulgaria would not take part in any meeting of it called by the Rapporteur. In the meetings of the Special Committee, his own delegation had abstained on various provisions of the draft resolutions and even voted against a number of them. A further meeting now would only mire its members in sterile discussion. He wondered, incidentally, why the Chairman of the Special Committee should not be the one to call such a meeting.

30. The CHAIRMAN said that since it would not be a formal meeting, it was up to the members of the Special Committee to decide if they wanted to hold it. He himself would attend, and would encourage any cross-regional meeting that would further consultations.

31. Mr. SHAHEED (Syrian Arab Republic) said that he was compelled to provide further clarification following the Bulgarian statement. Although he himself had sought clarification, he had not been so foolish to oppose the right of any delegation, including that of the Congo, to take the floor. Had he wished to do so, he would have done it before the Congolese representative had spoken. The comments of the Bulgarian delegation merely complicated matters. Since the Bulgarian delegation had announced that it would not attend the suggested meeting of the Special Committee, he would not have to invite it to such a meeting.

32. Mr. KADRAT (Iraq) said that he thought a meeting of the Special Committee would be very useful.

33. The CHAIRMAN again asked all delegations to consult widely among themselves so that the Committee could complete its work the following week.

The meeting rose at 4.50 p.m.

UNITED NATIONS

General Assembly
FORTY-SIXTH SESSION
Official Records

FOURTH COMMITTEE
16th meeting
held on
Wednesday, 13 November 1991
at 3 p.m.
New York

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 16th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. FLEMMING (Saint Lucia)

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AGENDA ITEM 19: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (continued)

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19 November 1991

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The meeting was called to order at 3.20 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 19: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (Territories not covered under other agenda items) (continued) (A/46/23 (Part VI), chap. X, para. 23)

Draft resolution I

1. The CHAIRMAN observed that the Committee was almost three weeks behind the tentative timetable for the conclusion of its work, which was to have given the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee the lead time they required to consider the financial implications of action by the Fourth Committee. Several delegations, however, had requested additional time for consultations on the decisions the Committee was to take and, after he had consulted with all concerned, its final deliberations had been postponed until the current week. Bearing in mind also that some delegations had remarked that support for the resolutions adopted by the Committee had been decreasing, he had considered it his duty as Chairman not to miss any opportunity to allow members to agree on solutions that would carry the maximum weight. The Committee should not lose sight of the fact that its main objective was to assist the remaining Territories in their progress towards self-determination and independence, a task that required some flexibility on its part. Now, however, since the plenary Assembly must begin its consideration of agenda item 19 on 18 November, it had become imperative that the Committee should conclude its own work by 15 November at the latest.

2. With regard to the omnibus draft resolution I on the 10 small Territories (A/46/23 (Part VI), chap. X, para. 23), he was pleased to report that he was in a position to propose the following amendments to draft resolution I.B.X on the United States Virgin Islands, after extensive consultations with the parties concerned, namely the Government of the United States Virgin Islands and the administering Power. The sixth and seventh preambular paragraphs should be replaced by the following new sixth preambular paragraph:

"Noting further that discussions are continuing between the territorial Government and the administering Power over the transfer of the ownership of Water Island to the Territory at the end of its lease in December 1992, and noting that representatives of the territorial Government and representatives of the legislative branch of the administering Power have also undertaken discussions concerning the reclamation and development of submerged land at Long Bay in the Charlotte Amalie Harbour, and that the West Indies Company's title to the land was recently upheld by the appropriate United States judicial authorities,".

At the beginning of paragraph 1, the words "Calls upon" should be replaced by "Requests" and, in the second line, the phrase "to consider a review" should

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(The Chairman)

be replaced by the phrase "to provide the necessary advice to the Virgin Islands Status Commission in its review". Paragraph 2 should be amended to read:

"Invites the administering Power to review the options for the transfer of Water Island to the Territory at the end of 1992;"

Paragraph 3 should be amended to read:

"Requests the administering Power and the Government of the United States Virgin Islands to continue to hold discussions, within the framework of existing juridical provisions, with a view to securing the financial means to acquire the reclaimed and submerged land at Long Bay in the Charlotte Amalie Harbour from the West Indies Company;"

In the first line of paragraph 4, the words "as appropriate" should be added after the words "to facilitate", and at the end of the paragraph, the phrase ", in accordance with the terms of reference of such organizations" should be added.

3. With regard to draft resolution I.B.VI concerning Guam, he proposed the following amendments, after discussions with the administering Power and officials of the Government of Guam. The third preambular paragraph should be replaced by the following text:

"Taking note that the second round of negotiations between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Guam aimed at transferring land and facilities at the Naval Air Station, Agana, opened in July 1991,"

In paragraph 1, the word "would" in the second line should be replaced by the word "should". In the second line of paragraph 3, the words "removing constraints to" should be replaced by the word "promoting".

4. Mr. MORENO FERNANDEZ (Cuba) said, as an initial reaction to the proposed amendments to the draft resolution on Guam, that Cuba would have no problem with the text proposed as the new third preambular paragraph if instead it were inserted as an additional fifth preambular paragraph. Thus, the current third preambular paragraph would continue to refer to the presence of military bases, the current fourth preambular paragraph would allude to the consequences of that presence and the proposed new preambular paragraph, the fifth, would refer to the attempt to resolve the problems raised in the two preceding paragraphs.

5. The CHAIRMAN said that, in view of the statement of the representative of Cuba, he would engage in further consultations with a view to retaining the integrity of the omnibus resolution on small Territories.

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AGENDA ITEM 100: ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA (continued) (A/46/23 (Part III), chap. IV, para. 12)

AGENDA ITEM 101: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS (continued) (A/46/23 (Part IV), chap. VI, para. 18)

AGENDA ITEM 19: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (continued)(A/46/23 (Part III), chap. V, para. 11)

Draft resolutions and draft decision

6. The CHAIRMAN said that the second series of consultations was still in progress on the draft resolutions under agenda items 100 and 101 and the draft decision on military activities under agenda item 19. He appealed to the Group of African States, which was particularly involved, to conclude its consultations as soon as possible, bearing in mind the constraints the Committee was facing. He therefore requested the Secretariat to make any text to be processed available in time for the Committee to take action on it at its last meeting. He also requested the indulgence of members not to insist on the 24-hour rule for the submission of documents, since the Committee had to conclude its work on 15 November.

The meeting rose at 4 p.m.

UNITED NATIONS
General Assembly

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

Official Records

FOURTH COMMITTEE
17th meeting
held on
Friday, 15 November 1991
at 3 p.m.
New York

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 17th MEETING

Chairman:

Mr. FLEMMING

(Saint Lucia)

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ORGANIZATION OF WORK

CONCLUSION OF THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

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The meeting was called to order at 3.35 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 19: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (Territories not covered under other agenda items) (continued)

Draft resolution I (A/46/23 (Part VI), chap. IX, para. 23; A/C.4/46/L.10 and L.11)

1. The CHAIRMAN, observing that he believed that the integrity of the omnibus draft resolution I on the small Territories could still be preserved, drew the Committee's attention to the amendments to draft resolution I.B.VI on Guam, contained in document A/C.4/46/L.10.
2. Mr. MORENO (Cuba) asked why those amendments, which had been proposed by one delegation, were not being submitted by that delegation rather than by the Chairman, who usually submitted only agreed texts.
3. The CHAIRMAN explained that the amendments in question appeared as Chairman's amendments because they were the outcome of discussions initiated by the Chairman with a view to maintaining the integrity of the omnibus resolution on small Territories. The amendments proposed in both documents, A/C.4/46/L.10 and L.11, had been agreed to by the Governments of the Territories concerned as well as by the administering Power, and therefore could not be presented only under the name of the delegation in question.
4. MR. MORENO (Cuba) said he agreed that all delegations should work towards preserving the integrity of the omnibus resolution as submitted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The amendments proposed in document A/C.4/46/L.10, however, substantially altered the character of the draft resolution on Guam. In his own consultations with the Chairman, he had suggested alternative amendments - for instance, replacing the third preambular paragraph not by the proposed text but rather by a simple statement of objective fact: "Taking note of the existence of military bases and installations in the Territory," and subsequently adding the proposed replacement paragraph as an additional preambular paragraph.
5. His strongest objection, however, was to the second amendment, which would replace the word "would" in the second line of paragraph 1 by the word "should"; by a stroke of the pen, that changed the entire meaning of the paragraph in question and undermined the work of the Special Committee on decolonization. Cuba intended to vote against the first two amendments proposed in document A/C.4/46/L.10.

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6. Ms. TAHIR-KHELI (United States of America) thanked the Chairman and the many other delegations who had worked to create a cooperative spirit within the Committee so that all its members could move forward together on the issues confronting it. The United States had seriously tried to be part of that cooperative effort, and in the course of the consultations on the draft resolution on Guam, her delegation had accepted many of the points raised by Cuba. The central goal was the adoption of an omnibus resolution on the small Territories by consensus. The amendments proposed in document A/C.4/46/L.10 had with the help of the Chairman been arrived at by agreement between her Government and the Government of the Territory of Guam. The views of the territorial Government were paramount. If the Committee rejected amendments with which the Territory itself was in agreement, it would seriously call into question its own validity. It was now being asked to decide whether to accept amendments endorsed by Guam or to support the objections of a country halfway around the world from Guam.

7. Mr. SHAHEED (Syrian Arab Republic) said that for the second year running, there had been attempts to amend the resolutions on the small Territories adopted by the Special Committee on decolonization. It was interesting to see however that at the current session the same delegations which had called for the adoption by consensus of an omnibus resolution were the ones which were now trying to break that consensus.

8. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 9 of document A/C.4/46/L.10.

In favour: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic.

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Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, Haiti, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia.

9. The amendment was adopted by 90 votes to 4, with 27 abstentions.

10. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 2 of document A/C.4/46/L.10.

In favour: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, Haiti, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

11. The amendment was adopted by 91 votes to 4, with 29 abstentions.*

12. Mr. IBRAHIM (Djibouti) said that, had his delegation participated in the voting, it would have voted in favour of the amendment.

13. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 3 of document A/C.4/46/L.10.

* See para. 12 below.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic.

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Ghana, Haiti, Jamaica, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Peru, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

14. The amendment was adopted by 104 votes to 3, with 22 abstentions.

15. Mr. LOHIA (Papua New Guinea), speaking in explanation of vote, said that since so many delegations had spent so much time in drafting the omnibus resolution on the small Territories, he would have hoped that it could have been adopted by consensus. It was important for delegations to begin consultations at the start of the Committee's work, among themselves and with the members of the Special Committee, on the draft resolutions to be adopted.

16. His delegation believed that the Committee and the Special Committee should honour the wishes of the people of the Territories concerned and that the will of individual outside States was secondary. It was glad to accept in principle that consultations had been held between representatives of the Territory, the administering Power and the Chairman, but he himself had not had direct confirmation from either the representatives of the Territory or other delegations that Guam had agreed to the amendments proposed, except in the case of the first of those amendments, on which he had therefore voted in favour. In the case of the other two amendments, as a member of the Special Committee he still had some doubts, and had therefore abstained.

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17. Mr. DIARRA (Mali) said that he had abstained on the first and second amendments, because the first had the effect of deleting entirely the third preambular paragraph drafted by consensus in the Special Committee, reaffirming a universally accepted principle underlying its work at all times, while in the French text the second amendment was syntactically irrelevant.

18. The CHAIRMAN said that he would take it, if he heard no objection, that draft resolution I.B.VI on Guam, as amended, was adopted, thus remaining part of the omnibus draft resolution.

19. It was so decided.

20. The CHAIRMAN drew the Committee's attention to the amendments to draft resolution I.B.X on the United States Virgin Islands contained in document A/C.4/46/L.11.

21. Mr. SHAHEED (Syrian Arab Republic) said that he was not requesting a vote on the amendments to the United States Virgin Islands resolution, but did wish to point out that all those amendments, like those submitted on Guam, would, if adopted, automatically replace paragraphs previously agreed to by the Special Committee. Had they been proposed as additional new paragraphs, his delegation might have agreed to them.

22. The CHAIRMAN said that, if there was no request for a vote on the amendments proposed in document A/C.4/46/L.11, he would take it that the amendments were adopted and that draft resolution I.B.X on the United States Virgin Islands was adopted as amended.

23. It was so decided.

24. Draft resolution I, contained in document A/46/23 (Part VI), chapter IX, paragraph 23, as amended, was adopted without a vote.

25. Mr. EVANS (United Kingdom), referring to resolution I.B.II. on Anguilla, said that the Committee had correctly recognized that there was no significant pressure for independence in Anguilla and that the territorial Government had itself excluded the possibility of independence during its term of office. Furthermore, on 30 May 1990 a new constitution had come into effect after a referendum. His Government had no doubts that it was discharging its full obligations to the people of Anguilla.

26. His delegation had not opposed the adoption of draft resolution I.B.III on Bermuda, but it was most dissatisfied with the second preambular paragraph and with paragraph 1. The suggestion that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could, in certain circumstances, constitute an obstacle to the exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of Bermuda was totally untrue. The people welcomed the military facilities, which had been there since the Second World War. The military authorities ran the civilian airport in Bermuda, at considerable savings to the Bermudian Government, and the people of Bermuda additionally benefited from the offshore

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(Mr. Evans, United Kingdom)

rescue capability and weather-forecasting services of those same military authorities. For an island situated in the hurricane belt, those were considerable benefits.

27. Ms. TAHIR-KHELI (United States of America) said that her delegation had been pleased to be able to join in the unanimous adoption of draft resolution I, despite some inconsistency in the draft resolution on the United States Virgin Islands, especially in paragraph 3. Her delegation had supported the drafting of an omnibus resolution on the small Territories in an effort to streamline the Committee's work, and it was thanks to the outstanding leadership of the Chairman that the Committee had achieved an omnibus resolution acceptable to all.

28. Mr. MORENO (Cuba) said that he had supported draft resolution I because of Cuba's interest in preserving the integrity of that omnibus resolution, but he wished to reiterate its reservations on the draft resolution on Guam.

29. Mr. BUGOTU (Solomon Islands) said that his delegation had been pleased to join in the consensus on draft resolution I, just as it had voted in favour of the amendments adopted earlier. It believed very strongly that all draft resolutions adopted by the Committee must reflect only the wishes of the indigenous peoples, as expressed after consultation with the administering Powers. There might be cases in which the people themselves did not want self-determination and independence, for instance; yet, since year after year the members of the Committee were being presented with the same resolutions, his delegation wondered in fact if the indigenous peoples themselves were really fighting to have those texts adopted by the Committee and the United Nations, or if there was some other force behind those moves.

Draft resolution on cooperation and coordination of specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/C.4/46/L.9)

30. Mr. VAN LIEROP (Vanuatu), introducing the draft resolution on behalf of the sponsors, said that they had been joined by Brazil, Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), New Zealand, Samoa, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. The draft resolution focused on the many handicaps faced by small island Non-Self-Governing Territories, and was in keeping with the Committee's desire to focus on the specific problems and needs of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories in a comprehensive, cooperative and constructive manner. He therefore urged the Committee to adopt the draft resolution by consensus.

31. The CHAIRMAN said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to adopt draft resolution A/C.4/46/L.9 without a vote.

32. It was so decided.

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AGENDA ITEM 100: ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA (continued) (A/46/23 (Part III), chap. IV, para. 12; A/C.4/46/L.6 and L.12)

AGENDA ITEM 19: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (continued) (A/46/23 (Part III), chap. V, para. 11; A/C.4/46/L.7 and L.13)

AGENDA ITEM 101: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS (continued) (A/46/23 (Part IV), chap. VI, para. 18; A/C.4/46/L.8 and L.14)

Draft resolution under agenda item 100 on activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa (A/46/23 (Part III), chap. IV, para. 12; A/C.4/46/L.6 and L.12)

Draft decision under agenda item 19 on military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/46/23 (Part III), chap. V, para. 11; A/C.4/46/L.7 and L.13)

Draft resolution under agenda item 101 on implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/46/23 (Part IV), chap. VI, para. 18; A/C.4/46/L.8 and L.14)

33. Mr. NDIAYE (Gabon), introducing on behalf of the African Group, the amendments to the draft resolution on foreign economic interests, the draft decision on military activities and the draft resolution on specialized agencies (A/C.4/46/L.12-14), said that the amendments were the product of long and laborious consultations within the African Group aimed at achieving an objective and impartial position. They had taken account of all the opinions and reservations expressed. He hoped that the amendments would secure maximum support within the Committee to enable positive progress to be made towards the goal of eradicating colonialism.

34. Mr. ADOUKI (Congo) withdrew the amendments contained in documents A/C.4/46/L.6, 7 and 8.

35. Mr. O'BRIEN (New Zealand), speaking in explanation of vote before the vote, said that his delegation regretted the withdrawal of amendments

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(Mr. O'Brien, New Zealand)

A/C.4/46/L.6-8 and felt that the amendments now introduced (A/C.4/46/L.12-14) represented a retrograde step in that in some instances they returned entirely to the original draft resolution. His delegation therefore intended to abstain on all the amendments.

36. Now that Namibia had achieved independence, the question of apartheid no longer had a place in resolutions primarily concerned with the future of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and could best be addressed under the appropriate agenda items. His delegation had nevertheless worked with others in a spirit of compromise to find some agreement on the language used in connection with apartheid, which needed to be consistent with other United Nations consensus resolutions and with the recent decisions of the Commonwealth Heads of Government after their October 1991 meeting in Harare. His delegation was therefore unable to accept calls for new measures or for the maintenance of all existing measures against South Africa of the kind made in paragraph 7 of the draft decision on military activities. Paragraph 16 of the draft resolution on foreign economic interests also proposed action that was inconsistent with the Commonwealth decisions to relax people-to-people sanctions. For the above reasons, his delegation intended to vote against the draft resolution on foreign economic interests and the draft decision on military activities.

37. With regard to the draft resolution on the specialized agencies, he regretted the failure to include a reference to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), as proposed in amendment A/C.4/46/L.8, and felt that the reference to political and diplomatic links with South Africa contained in document A/C.4/46/L.14 demonstrated a lack of effort to reflect the changes now under way in that country. His delegation would therefore abstain in the vote both on the amendments and on the draft resolution.

38. Mr. VAN DER LUGT (Netherlands), speaking on behalf of the European Community, said that, although the Twelve firmly opposed activities such as the depletion of indigenous resources, they felt that the draft resolution on foreign economic interests failed to take account of the fact that foreign investment often contributed greatly to the economic and social development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and that the absence of a clear distinction between beneficial and harmful activities was a major flaw in the draft text. The Twelve also had reservations of principle on a number of specific paragraphs in the draft resolution which did not conform to the Charter provisions concerning the division of competence between the General Assembly and the Security Council.

39. With regard to the draft decision on military activities, they deplored the singling out of individual countries in paragraph 7 of the text, and expressed their concern that the question of military activities in Non-Self-Governing Territories was not on the list of agenda items allocated by the General Assembly to the Fourth Committee. Now that Namibia was

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(Mr. Van Der Lugt, Netherlands)

independent, matters relating to apartheid should be dealt with under the appropriate agenda items and not within the Fourth Committee, which was responsible for decolonization. The Twelve would therefore vote against the draft resolution on foreign economic interests and the draft decision on military activities.

40. With regard to the draft resolution on the specialized agencies, the text had retained the previous year's contentious and unhelpful terms and had failed to take account of the dramatic changes in the world over the last 12 months. The Twelve supported the efforts of the specialized agencies to provide humanitarian, technical and educational assistance to the Territories in question, but considered that the autonomy of those agencies must be respected. As in the other draft texts, the reference to apartheid was totally out of place and the language proposed was far removed from the consensus language adopted by the General Assembly under the appropriate agenda items. The Twelve strongly regretted that the draft resolution on the specialized agencies did not contribute to the attainment of the goals they shared in the field of decolonization, and they were therefore unable to support it.

41. Mr. GRIFFIN (Australia) said that his delegation intended to abstain on all the proposed amendments to the texts under consideration in order to disassociate itself from an exercise which would result in a return to substantially the same draft texts with which the Committee had begun the current session. The Committee needed to reform and revitalize its language and procedures in the service of the remaining Non-Self Governing Territories. With that in mind, his delegation had taken a positive approach to the amendments proposed earlier in documents A/C.4/46/L.6-8; it would have been prepared to vote in favour of several of them and also to review positively its voting intentions on the draft decision and two draft resolutions as amended. However, the repetition year after year of formulations which were no longer relevant to political reality and took no account of the language and positions adopted by other bodies such as the Commonwealth and the General Assembly would not serve to advance the interests and concerns of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories. His delegation was therefore reluctantly constrained to vote against the three texts under consideration.

42. Mr. SERRANO DE HARO (Spain) endorsed the remarks made by the representative of the Netherlands on behalf of the European Community. He regretted that the texts failed to take account of the substantial changes which had taken place in the field of decolonization in recent years and could not therefore secure a consensus. The informal discussions held during the year had borne little fruit and the texts under consideration continued to use the same old expressions and formulas and failed to take account of the important developments occurring in South Africa or of the existence of a separate agenda item on that subject. Regrettably, the efforts of certain delegations to amend the texts in order to bring them more into line with

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(Mr. Serrano de Haro, Spain)

reality had failed, and his delegation would therefore vote against the draft resolution on economic interests and the draft decision on military activities and would abstain in the vote on the draft resolution on the specialized agencies.

43. Mr. CORR (Ireland) said that his delegation regretted that the discussions held earlier in the year had not produced texts more in keeping with present-day realities. He did not believe that the three draft texts should address the situation in South Africa which should be dealt with in plenary under the appropriate agenda item. In any case, the language on South Africa contained in the amendments (A/C.4/46/L.12-14) did not reflect developments in that country or the need for the Committee to encourage the forces of change there at the present delicate juncture. His delegation would therefore vote against the draft resolution on foreign economic interests and the draft decision on military activities. With regard to the resolution on the specialized agencies, his delegation regretted the content of the resolution and the failure to include a reference to the role of the UNHCR and would therefore, with some reluctance, abstain in the vote.

44. Mr. ALVAREZ (Uruguay) said that Uruguay had always supported the principles embodied in the draft resolutions and decision before the Committee, particularly the self-determination of peoples. However, his delegation could not support the texts as they stood, in view of the language in which they were couched. The wording of the texts on military and paramilitary activities was clearly discriminatory, in that it made reference to specific countries. The language of future resolutions and decisions should be more in line with prevailing circumstances in international relations, in order to promote their full acceptance.

45. Mr. SIDOROV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) commended member States for their interest in generally acceptable solutions to the question of decolonization. Unfortunately, the amendments to the draft resolutions on economic and military activity did not adequately reflect the changes that had occurred after 24 October 1991, such as the adherence by the Government of South Africa to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and its conclusion of an agreement on nuclear safeguards with the International Atomic Energy Agency. His delegation would therefore vote against those parts of the draft decision on military activities which dealt with nuclear technology, and would abstain on that draft decision as a whole and on the draft resolution on foreign economic interests. His delegation hoped that in future a consensus could be reached on the text of draft resolutions aimed at ending colonialism.

46. Ms. TAHIR-KHELI (United States of America) welcomed the efforts of the Fourth Committee to improve the language of its resolutions. She was optimistic that such improvement would continue; sadly, however, the language of the three resolutions was not acceptable to her delegation. They in no way served the interests of the territorial peoples, whose concerns were mentioned only in passing. A minority on the Special Committee held to an outdated

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(Ms. Tahir-Kheli, United States)

ideology and focused primarily on apartheid, name-calling, discarded concepts on the international economic order, and other matters not relevant to the real problems of decolonization.

47. The resolution on activities of foreign economic interests made no attempt to integrate new thinking on development, nor did it address the many beneficial aspects of foreign investment in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

48. The division on military activities contained outmoded language on apartheid very much at variance with the language on that subject in other United Nations resolutions. Less than half of the resolution was concerned with military activities, and then often misrepresented them.

49. The resolution on implementation of the Declaration by specialized agencies also contained outdated language on apartheid. The resolution offered by many of the Caribbean delegations had been a much more sensible approach than the Special Committee's text.

50. Her delegation regretted the insistence by some delegations on the reinsertion into the amendments of language that was completely divorced from reality. It was encouraged, however, that the Fourth Committee had shown the first signs of forward movement in many years.

51. Mr. KOS (Hungary) said that his delegation sincerely regretted that the process of consultations had failed to bring any tangible improvement in the three drafts under discussion. The approach, the philosophy and the language of the two draft resolutions and the draft decision was seriously burdened by the heritage of the past. Developments in the outer world should have been taken into account; if the United Nations did not adapt to ever-changing realities, it would waste the moral and political capital it had accumulated in the past few years.

52. Since Namibia had gained its independence the previous year, there was no longer any need for the Fourth Committee to address the problem of apartheid, which was a matter for the General Assembly. Moreover, the language on apartheid was completely outdated in view of the positive changes that had taken place in South Africa, and his delegation deplored besides the practice of singling out individual countries in official documents.

53. For those reasons, Hungary would abstain in the vote on the amendments and vote against the three texts. However, his delegation did acknowledge and appreciate the unavailing efforts of the Congo delegation and the Chairman to render the language less confrontational, more realistic and, consequently, more acceptable. It hoped that the following year the deliberations of the Fourth Committee would proceed in that direction.

54. Mr. LOHIA (Papua New Guinea) said that since the concept of apartheid was interchangeable with that of colonialism, his delegation found it quite in

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(Mr. Lohia, Papua New Guinea)

order for it to be discussed in the Fourth Committee. Many delegations had agreed that apartheid as well should still be discussed, and Papua New Guinea would continue to participate in such discussions. Many delegations, too, had remarked on the positive developments in South Africa, and concluded that more constructive language was therefore in order. For its part, his delegation would not engage in "name calling", and hoped that others would also refrain.

55. The two draft resolutions and the draft decision did not adequately consider the interests of the people of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. He urged other delegations to take into account the interests of such Territories in the Pacific and the Caribbean in considering the issues before the Committee.

56. Papua New Guinea was ready to cooperate with other delegations, including the administering Powers, in improving the language of resolutions in such a way as to achieve positive developments, not just within the Fourth Committee but within the Territories involved.

Voting on the draft resolution on foreign economic interests contained in document A/46/23 (Part III), chapter IV, paragraph 12 and the amendments thereto contained in document A/C.4/46/L.12

57. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 1 of document A/C.4.46/L.12.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland,

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Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

58. The amendment was adopted by 84 votes to 1, with 42 abstentions.

59. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 2 of document A/C.4/46/L.12.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

60. The amendment was adopted by 89 votes to none, with 37 abstentions.

61. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 3 of document A/C.4/46/L.12.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus,

Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

62. The amendment was adopted by 88 votes to 1, with 37 abstentions.

63. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 4 of document A/C.4/46/L.12.

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belarus, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

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Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

64. The amendment was adopted by 78 votes to 4, with 40 abstentions.

65. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 5 of document A/C.4/46/L.12.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

66. The amendment was adopted by 86 votes to 1, with 38 abstentions.

67. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 6 of document A/C.4/46/L.12.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus,

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Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

68. The amendment was adopted by 86 votes to none, with 40 abstentions.

69. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 7 of document A/C.4/46/L.12.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

70. The amendment was adopted by 86 votes to 1, with 38 abstentions.

71. A recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution contained in document A/46/23 (Part III), chapter IV, paragraph 12, as amended.

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Belarus, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Panama, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay.

72. The draft resolution contained in document A/46/23 (Part III), chapter IV, paragraph 12, as amended, was adopted by 87 votes to 33, with 15 abstentions.

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73. Ms. MOLEFE (Botswana), speaking in explanation of vote said that while Botswana supported the resolution just adopted, it reserved its position concerning the supply of oil and petroleum products to South Africa as provided for in paragraph 10. Botswana would not stand in the way of those who decided to apply economic sanctions against South Africa, and Botswana should not be used as a pretext for inaction in that respect.

Voting on the draft decision on foreign military activities contained in document A/46/23 (Part III), chapter V, paragraph 11 and the amendments thereto contained in document A/C.4/46/L.13

74. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 1 of document A/C.4/46/L.13.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

75. The amendment was adopted by 85 votes to none, with 39 abstentions.

76. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 2 of document A/C.4/46/L.13.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

77. The amendment was adopted by 86 votes to none, with 39 abstentions.

78. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 3 of document A/C.4/46/L.13.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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Against: Belarus, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

79. The amendment was adopted by 81 votes to 4, with 38 abstentions.

80. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 4 of document A/C.4/46/L.13.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, China, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belarus, Israel, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

81. The amendment was adopted by 61 votes to 5, with 56 abstentions.*

* See para. 82 below.

82. Mr. HEART (Panama) said that his delegation had voted in favour of the amendment in error; it had intended to abstain.

83. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 5 of document A/C.4/46/L.13.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

84. The amendment was adopted by 90 votes to none, with 35 abstentions.

85. A recorded vote was taken on the draft decision contained in document A/46/23 (Part III), chapter 5, paragraph 11, as amended.

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

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Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Belarus, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Malawi, Micronesia (Federated States of), Republic of Korea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay.

86. The draft decision contained in document A/46/23 (Part III), chapter 5, paragraph 11, as amended, was adopted by 88 votes to 33, with 12 abstentions.

87. Mr. MBAYA (Malawi), speaking in explanation of vote, said that his delegation had abstained from voting on the resolution on the activities of foreign economic and other interests, and on the decision just adopted, since it believed that they did not fully take into account latest developments, particularly in South Africa.

88. Mr. TENNE (Israel), said that his delegation had voted against the draft decision as it was largely irrelevant to decolonization. His delegation endorsed the criticisms which others had already levelled at the text, and welcomed the unprecedented move on the part of the African Group to end the immoral and discriminatory practice of selective name-calling. The path of moderation and compromise was the only course to be followed if the goal of total decolonization was to be achieved without the resolutions of the Committee being irrelevant to the process.

Voting on the draft resolution on the implementation by the specialized agencies of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in document A/46/23 (Part IV), chapter VI, paragraph 18, and the amendments thereto, contained in document A/C.4/46/L.14

89. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 1 of document A/C.4/46/L.14.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

90. The amendment was adopted by 87 votes to none, with 36 abstentions.

91. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 2 of document A/C.4/46/L.14.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho,

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Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

92. The amendment was adopted by 83 votes to 1, with 41 abstentions.

93. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 3 of document A/C.4/46/L.14.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

94. The amendment was adopted by 83 votes to none, with 41 abstentions.

95. A recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution contained in paragraph 18 of chapter VI of document A/46/23 (Part IV) as amended.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Côte d'Ivoire, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Micronesia (Federated States of), New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Turkey, Uruguay.

96. The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 94 votes to 27, with 13 abstentions.

97. Mrs. WIDVEY (Norway), speaking in explanation of vote on behalf of the five Nordic countries, deplored the continued practice of selectively singling out countries, as the decision on military activities had done. Some texts before the Committee failed to keep pace with political developments, notably those in South Africa, while the resolution on economic activities under agenda item 100 and the decision on military activities under agenda item 19 made no distinction between impediments to decolonization and benefits to the economic and social development of Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Nordic countries also had reservations regarding those paragraphs which disregarded the division of competence between the General Assembly and the Security Council under the United Nations Charter. Although the renewed negotiation of the texts submitted by the Special Committee was welcome, they regretted the fact that the proposed amendments fell short of expectations. For the aforesaid reasons, they had been compelled to vote against the resolution and the decision.

98. Regarding the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies, the Nordic countries, while nevertheless endorsing the main thrust of the resolution under agenda item 101, deeply regretted that it was impaired by extraneous issues and that its language failed to reflect recent important developments in apartheid. Even more seriously, it ignored - and implicitly disapproved of - the repatriation agreement signed by the South African Government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The Nordic countries deplored such disregard for factual developments and the singling-out of countries, both of which undermined the credibility of the Special Committee and risked undermining that of the Fourth Committee, while also failing to further the interest of peoples struggling for self-determination. The Nordic countries had therefore voted against the resolution under agenda item 101. However, they welcomed the new resolution on the specialized agencies under agenda item 19 (A/C.4/46/L.9) in view of the constructive approach it represented.

99. Mr. HAJNOCI (Austria) said that the texts included under agenda items 100, 19 and 101 on which the Committee had just voted failed to reflect the significant improvements which had occurred with regard to decolonization. A major omission was the fact that foreign economic and other interests could, in many cases, promote the social and economic development of Non-Self-Governing Territories. In addition, following Namibian independence, the question of apartheid was irrelevant in the context, while the language of the texts was outdated and should, for instance, have mentioned South Africa's accession to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the assistance given to refugees and returnees through UNHCR. Similarly, the General Assembly should respect the prerogatives of the Security Council. His delegation was also opposed to the singling-out of countries. For the aforesaid reasons, it had therefore been obliged to vote against all three texts and to abstain regarding the final amendments, which, overall, were an insufficient reflection of change. It had, nevertheless, supported the resolution contained in document A/C.4/46/L.9.

100. Mrs. CAÑAS (Argentina), speaking in explanation of vote, said that her delegation wished to reiterate that Argentina's policy was one of support for the United Nations position on apartheid, based on the principles enshrined in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). Her delegation had nevertheless abstained in the vote on the draft resolutions contained in documents A/46/23 (Part III), chapter IV, paragraph 12 and A/46/23 (Part IV), chapter VI, paragraph 18 and on the draft decision contained in document A/46/23 (Part III), chapter V, paragraph 11 because, although those texts showed improvements compared with previous years, it was her delegation's view that they did not take sufficient account of the positive developments which had taken place in South Africa and could have adopted a more balanced and constructive approach without detriment to their essential elements. Moreover, her delegation did not agree with criticism of individual countries, which was incompatible with the current international atmosphere.

101. Mr. DICTAKIS (Greece) said that his delegation fully associated itself with the views expressed earlier by the representative of the Netherlands. The omnibus resolution on small Territories and the draft resolution under agenda item 19 concerning the specialized agencies were good illustrations of what could be achieved through dialogue and understanding. The draft decision under that item, however, and the draft resolution under agenda items 100 and 101, retained controversial elements, notably with reference to apartheid, which, following Namibia's independence, his delegation did not regard as a matter of decolonization. Moreover, the language in the paragraphs in question was inconsistent with recent developments, and one country continued to be singled out. Greece had therefore had no alternative but to vote against the draft decision and the draft resolution under item 100, while it had abstained in the vote on the draft resolution under item 101, in view of its serious reservations.

102. Mr. ADOUKI (Congo) welcomed the follow-up given by the Group of African States to his delegation's initiative of submitting amendments in the Fourth Committee. Despite the confusion in some quarters between healthy debate and polemics, the Group had given clear backing to that initiative and authorized its current Chairman to submit agreed amendments. The course of events at the Committee's present meeting gave the lie to those who had predicted that disarray within the Group would prevent any such outcome.

103. Although the amendments proposed by the Group had undeniably had an impact which heralded a change in the Committee's working methods, the results of the voting made it apparent that the progress his delegation's initiative had sought to instigate had, unfortunately, not been fully achieved. However, the old attitude that resolutions submitted to the Committee were immutable was now less tenable. Those who had favoured such an approach, of course, deeply resented any initiative to introduce amendments, but current international developments had to be taken into account failing which the Committee threatened to become ever more irrelevant. Moreover, those who had used that immutability as a pretext for not joining with the majority who voted in favour would also find their case weakened.

(Mr. Adouki, Congo)

104. Lastly, he appealed for greater consistency in the resolutions submitted by the African Group. In other Main Committees consensus had been reached not to single out any particular Member State in the draft resolutions. As that not being the case in the present instance, his delegation had voted against one of the amendments.

105. Mr. MANZANARES (Venezuela), speaking in explanation of vote, said that his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/46/23 (Part III), chapter IV, paragraph 12 and A/46/23 (Part IV), chapter VI, paragraph 18, and of the draft decision contained in A/46/23 (Part III), chapter V, paragraph 11, consistent with its steadfast policy of support for all measures taken under General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) to further the goals of the United Nations and the international community in general on the issue of decolonization and the independence of colonial countries and peoples. Nevertheless, it was regrettable that the language used in the texts did not clearly identify the real goals which should be pursued. He wished to place on record his delegation's disagreement with the pinpointing of responsibility and the identification of individual countries, particularly at a time when the international situation was changing in a direction which would facilitate the solution of longstanding disputes; that trend should be encouraged. Moreover, in the view of his delegation, it was inappropriate to make linkages with issues extraneous to the item under consideration.

106. His delegation considered that the apartheid regime merited repudiation and pressure by the international community until it was completely eradicated; at the same time, however, the progress which had been achieved should be noted. Encouragement of progress was just as necessary as condemnation of what was reprehensible. There was no doubt that the international pressure channelled through the United Nations had led to substantial changes which it was essential to take into consideration.

107. Mr. BLUHS (Latvia) said that if his delegation had been present during the voting on the five amendments contained in the first five paragraphs of document A/C.4/46/L.12, it would have abstained.

108. Mr. ZEINELDDIN (Islamic Republic of Iran) said that his delegation had voted in favour of the two resolutions and the decision on which a vote had been taken. However, as a member of the Special Committee, it had preferred not to participate in the paragraph by paragraph vote on the proposed amendments.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK

109. The CHAIRMAN said that a common theme throughout the general debate had been the need for the Committee to rationalize its work. Taking those proposals into account as well as the ongoing consultations of the President of the General Assembly and in accordance with resolution 45/41 on the revitalization of the General Assembly, he wished to suggest the establishment

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(The Chairman)

of an open-ended formal working group with a mandate to undertake an in-depth analysis on the rationalization of the work of the Fourth Committee, including in particular, the full participation of the administering Powers in all aspects of the decolonization process of the United Nations and resolutions and decisions of the Committee including the title and content of those resolutions on foreign economic and other interests; military activities and installations and on the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies. The working group, if agreed to by the Committee, would take into account resolution 45/461, the conclusions of the informal meetings of the Fourth Committee (A/46/555) and the report of the working group established by the Special Committee as well as proposals made by members during the current session.

110. The report of the working group, if it was established, including its conclusions and recommendations, would be submitted to the Fourth Committee at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

111. Mr. SHAHEED (Syrian Arab Republic) expressed the view that the Committee could not take an immediate decision on the Chairman's suggestion, as time would be needed for consultations.

112. Mr. URIARTE (Chile) and Mr. LOHIA (Papua New Guinea) supported the suggestion of the Chairman.

113. The CHAIRMAN said it was envisaged that the proposed open-ended working group of the Fourth Committee would hold 10 meetings in 1992 at Headquarters. The related conference-servicing costs had been estimated at \$269,600 on a full-cost basis. Of that amount \$50,200 related to meeting-servicing costs and \$219,400 related to the costs of preparation of in-session documentation.

114. It was understood that meetings would be serviced on an as-available basis and that their timing would be arranged in consultation with the Department of Conference Services so that related requirements could be accommodated within permanent conference-servicing capacity to the maximum possible extent. Any net requirement would be absorbed within the provisions requested under section 32 of the Proposed Programme Budget for the biennium 1992-1993 and, accordingly, it was estimated that no additional appropriations would be required.

115. Mr. MORENO (Cuba) supported the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic and emphasized that time was needed for negotiations.

116. Mr. ZEINELDDIN (Islamic Republic of Iran) said that he had no problem with the Chairman's suggestion, but asked under what agenda item it would be considered. He would also like to know whether it was practical, coming as it did so late in the session. He agreed with the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic that time was needed for negotiations. There was moreover the question of budgetary implications, as the Committee was not yet in a position to know the views of the Fifth Committee on the matter.

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117. The CHAIRMAN said that, as he had stated at earlier meetings, such a working group would be considered under all the agenda items which had been discussed during the current session as well as in connection with the General Assembly resolution to which reference had been made.

118. Regarding the financial implications, no additional appropriations would be required.

119. If there were no objections, he would take it that the Committee was in agreement that the Chairman should conduct consultation with members with a view to the establishment of the working group and would notify members accordingly.

120. It was so decided.

CONCLUSION OF THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

121. The CHAIRMAN welcomed the spirit of compromise that had been demonstrated during the course of the session. With that in mind, he urged the administering Powers to look again at the mood that was sweeping the Committee, its willingness to seek redress, to rearrange decisions, to widen the area of consultations and to work together for the common cause. The United Nations could not carry out its mandate effectively without the full participation and cooperation of the Administering Powers. The information provided by the administering Powers under article 73 g of the Charter was vital to the work of the Committee, since in the absence of such official information, too much reliance had to be placed on the media. Equally vital was the dispatch of United Nations visiting missions. Missions of fact-finding and verification had taken on a new and important role within the United Nations system, as they represented the only forum where each and every administering Power participated fully.

122. It had also been proposed that, pending the reinstatement of periodic visiting missions, there should be annual seminars in the Caribbean and Pacific subregions; that there should be visits by representatives of the Secretary-General to the Non-Self-Governing Territories; and that the Non-Self-Governing Territories should participate more effectively in the work of the United Nations. Another proposal, mainly from Caribbean and Pacific delegations, was for the Chairman of the Special Committee, in addition to his consultations with the Organization of African Unity, to hold consultations with the Caribbean Community and the South Pacific Commission and the South Pacific Forum and other international organizations in which the Non-Self-Governing Territories were represented or their interests considered, such as the Organization of American States.

123. Several delegations had supported the call for a merger of the Fourth Committee with the Special Political Committee. Following consultations with the Chairman of the Special Political Committee on the matter, it had been agreed that further consultations were necessary before any action could be taken.

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(The Chairman)

124. The very important roles of the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations had been addressed in two separate resolutions adopted by the Committee and it was hoped that those mandates would result in a closer working relationship within the United Nations family. In conclusion, delegations had expressed the need for the United Nations to play a more active role in the acts of self-determination contemplated by the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories.

125. Mr. SHAHEED (Syrian Arab Republic) said that he would like to put on record his country's position on two points. Firstly, due to the late hour, it would be appropriate to defer the consideration of the suggestions made by the Congolese delegation until the Committee's report was taken up by the General Assembly. Secondly, in geographical terms, Africa was altogether different from the Middle East. If certain delegations were suffering from colour blindness, they should take the opportunity, while in the United States, to seek treatment.

126. The CHAIRMAN, after an exchange of courtesies in which Mr. AL-MAJALI (Jordan), speaking on behalf of the Asian States, Mrs. SCOTT (Jamaica), speaking on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean States, Mr. O'BRIEN (New Zealand), speaking on behalf of the Western European and other States and Miss OBI (Nigeria), speaking on behalf of the African States, took part, announced that the Committee had concluded its work for the session.

The meeting rose at 7.05 p.m.